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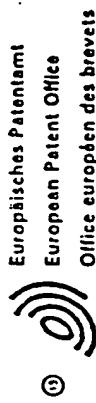
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④ EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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⑮ Enlisting/deteriorating/washing process and composition.  
⑯ A laundising/deteriorating/washing process for use in a spray  
washing machine characterised in that it comprises "using" a  
peroxy compound in lime water, where this is disclosed.

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Per Inventor  
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EP 0 195 619 A2

SANITISING/DESTAINING, RINSE, RINSE, RINSE AND COMPOSITIONS

This invention relates to a sanitising/destaining/rinsing process and compositions, more particularly for use in rinsing in spray washing machines, such as dish and glass washers.

In machine dish and glass washers, the wash programme conventionally comprises an alkaline wash, followed by a final rinse in hot water containing a rinse additive. There may be additional pre-rinses or pre-rinses to these two basic operations and they may be sub-divided. In common practice, the wash temperature is 60-65°C and the rinse temperature is 80-85°C.

15 The use of such rinse temperatures was recommended by the National Sanitation Foundation in America in 1948/49 and the N.S.F. currently specify wash and rinsing conditions, including wash and rinse volumes, wash and rinse temperatures, wash and rinse pressures, together with minimum residence times in the rinse and wash processes for dish and glass washing machines. The recommendations of temperatures are based on the amount of heat required for thermal sanitisation. In America, the standards are often included in local regulations, but they have not per se been adopted outside North America. In many instances, the wash and rinse temperatures are alone specified in local regulations and the use of these temperatures has provided an acceptable level of sanitising.

20 25 30 With the increasing cost of energy, however, the use of these high temperatures has become very expensive and a considerable amount of effort has been directed towards providing dishwashing systems that will operate at lower temperatures. The sanitising action required once the temperatures have been reduced has been provided by the use of chlorine-release agents

which are accepted as being capable of providing the necessary sanitising action. The use of available chlorine as a sanitiser in the final rinse water has, however several drawbacks. The first drawback is that not carefully regulated the residual chloride can use an increased level of corrosion. Other drawbacks include the residues left on glassware and the colour in e. A further disadvantage is that chlorine-release agents cannot easily be included in the rinse additive that must in any case be injected into the rinse line and, therefore, two products are required to be injected into the final rinse water.

The only other chemicals that are, at present, recommended for use in dish and glass washing operations are quaternary ammonium compounds and iodine. Both are unsatisfactory for various reasons.

The concentration at which the quaternary compounds need to be used causes undesirable side effects in spray washing processes. These include generation of foam, poor rinsing effects, absorption onto the surfaces, followed by reaction with anionic materials, such as tannins, which causes staining, and reaction with food soils causing problems in the washing process. Iodine-based product cause problems due to the reaction thereof with starch, widely present in food soil, and the fact that iodine can vapourise when used at temperatures above 40-45°C.

It has now been unexpectedly found that the addition of peroxy compounds to the final rinse can provide the extra level of sanitisation required when spray washing machines are operated at lower temperatures. The present invention may, of course, also be applied at the conventional higher temperatures where it provides an additional safety factor should the temperatures not be met or maintained. Although peroxy compounds have been recognized as bactericides for over a century they have never been widely used

10 generation of the slow rate of bacterial kill thereof and the high concentrations required. It was only following the production, or in situ generation, of peroxy compounds, such as peracetic acid, that this system of chemical has become useful economically. However, it was quite unexpected that peroxy compounds would be effective at the low concentrations and short exposure times required for use in the rinsing sections of spray washing machines.

15 The present invention provides a sanitising/rinsing/rinsing/rinsing process for use in a spray washing machine characterised in that it comprises using a peroxy compound in rinse water. Generally, the rinse water also comprises a surfactant. However, particularly when the rinsing operation is sub-divided, the peroxy compound need not always be used with a surfactant.

20 In conventional operation, the peroxy compound, preferably hydrogen peroxide, is generally used following one or more alkaline wash cycles. Sufficient peroxy compound may be used to provide up to 500 ppm available oxygen, preferably up to 50 ppm available oxygen, typically about 20 ppm available oxygen.

25 The present invention also provides the use of a peroxy compound as a sanitising/destaining/rinsing agent in rinse water of a spray washing machine. Generally, the peroxy compound is used together with a surfactant-containing rinse aid following an alkaline wash.

30 The present invention further provides an aqueous sanitising/destaining/rinsing composition characterised in that it comprises a peroxy compound and a surfactant suitable for use in a rinse aid. The peroxy compound will generally be used in the form of a combined composition which includes a surfactant together with the peroxy compound. Such compositions when added to

rinse water of spray washing machines may provide active rinsing and drying properties, together with active biocidal activity even when the machine is used at reduced temperatures. The combination is erably formulated as a liquid composition and the xy compound is preferably hydrogen peroxide. ver, other peroxy compounds may be used, although practical reasons they should be in a liquid form, to prevent subsequent problems on rinsing should include high levels or inorganic salts. It will rally be necessary to include a stabiliser for the xy compound in the liquid composition. The illiser will generally buffer the composition to a which the peroxy compound is stable (generally 2 and will also scavenge for metal ions which tend to stabilise the peroxy compound. Suitable illisers include organic and inorganic acids, alkali pyrophosphates and salts of tin alone or together compounds of magnesium or phosphorus. Any liser is generally used in a conventional amount. The peroxy compound is used in the combined position together with a surfactant. Preferred actants are weakly foaming non-ionic wetting agents are, for example, ethylene oxide adducts to fatty oils or alkyl phenols or ethylene oxide adducts to propylene oxides of molecular weight from 500 to commonly called the "PLURONICS", or adducts of ene oxide and propylene oxide with mono- or functional initiators, commonly alcohols or amines scribed in the book "Non-ionic Surfactants" by K (published by Marcel Dekker, 1966) or adducts of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and/or butylene oxide fatty alcohols or alkyl phenols. It may also be necessary to include a solubiliser e combined, preferably liquid, composition to ain the remaining components in solution. ble solubilisers, which may be used in

conventional amounts, include the low molecular weight alcohols typified by methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, propylene glycol, hexylene glycol and low molecular weight adducts of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide with mono- or multi-functional initiators, low molecular weight anionic compounds typified by the xylenes, toluene and cumene sulphonates and low molecular weight alcohol phosphate esters or the phosphate esters of alcohol/ethylene oxide adducts.

5 The compositions according to the present invention may contain sufficient peroxy compound to provide up to 20% available oxygen, preferably from 1 to 10% available oxygen, typically about 5% available oxygen. The surfactant component may be present in amounts of up to 60% w/w, preferably from 10 to 50% w/w, typically about 20% w/w.

10 Such compositions may be produced by conventional means involving mixing the components in an appropriate order.

15 These compositions are added to the rinse water of spray washing machines, thus providing in-use solutions. When diluted with water, generally at the time of use, up to 500 ppm, preferably about 20 ppm, available oxygen, would commonly be present. In use, generally up to 500 ppm, preferably about 75 ppm, surfactant would be provided.

20 The present invention is illustrated by the following Examples:

25 EXAMPLE 1

Various rinsing processes were investigated in the rinse cycle of a HOBART AME commercial dishwasher. This uses a 45 second wash with an alkaline detergent (DIVERSEY QED) used at the rate 3 grams/litre in the 35 wash water. The wash was followed by a 5 second dwell and a 10 second rinse using 3 litres of water at 8 psi (0.56 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>).

The machine was used to wash plates artificially soiled with the bacteria Micrococcus caseoliticus (MCn 251) in a starch-based soil and conditioned overnight. It is ensured that the soil was not completely removed in the washing process. An unwashed control had a level of  $10^5$  to  $10^6$  bacteria. The washed plates were abled to measure residual bacteria and the log decimal reduction in the number of bacteria was calculated following each rinsing process.

The following rinsing processes were used, the

refractant being Ethylan CPG 660:-

1) Surfactant alone, at a concentration of 80 ppm, and at a wash temperature of  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a rinse temperature of  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . These are the standard conditions referred to above and it is to be assumed that they provide adequate sanitising.

Surfactant alone, at a concentration of 80 ppm, and at a wash temperature of  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a rinse temperature of  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The surfactant together with 50 ppm chlorine (in rinse water) at a wash temperature of  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a se temperature of  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Hydrogen peroxide alone, at a concentration of 20 active oxygen ( $\text{AvO}_2$ ), at a wash temperature of  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  a rinse temperature of  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Hydrogen peroxide at various concentrations, in presence of surfactant, at a concentration of 80 used at a wash temperature of  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a rinse temperature of  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Hydrogen peroxide at 20 ppm in the presence of surfactant, at a concentration of 80 ppm, used at a temperature of  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a rinse temperature of

results were as follows:

		Mean Log Decimal Reduction
5	(1) Surfactant alone ( $60/80^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	4.90
5	(2) Surfactant alone ( $50/60^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	1.48
10	(3) Surfactant + 50 ppm $\text{Cl}_2$ ( $50/60^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	4.06
10	(4) No surfactant + 20 ppm $\text{AvO}_2$ ( $50/60^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	3.81
15	(5) Surfactant + 10 ppm $\text{AvO}_2$ ( $50/60^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	4.26
15	(6) Surfactant + 20 ppm $\text{AvO}_2$ ( $60/80^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	4.69
15	(7) Surfactant + 20 ppm $\text{AvO}_2$ ( $60/80^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	4.67

A value of at least 4 is desirable.

#### EXAMPLE 2

The following composition according to the present invention was evaluated:

20	Ethylan CPG 660	20.000 pbw
Hydrogen peroxide (as 27.5%, by weight, solution in water)		55.000 pbw
Propylene glycol (solubiliser)	20.000 pbw	
Disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate (stabiliser)	0.005 pbw	

Water to

100 pbw

This composition was evaluated at an in-use concentration of 400 ppm, generating 30 ppm  $\text{AvO}_2$ , and its ability for rinsing, drying and sanitising measured and compared to a conventional system using the machine and wash programme detailed in Example 1.

The results are shown below:

	Rinsing Effect	Drying Time
JS	Conventional Rinse Aid 0.86	Good 105/110 secs
Composition according to the present invention	4.74	Good 105/110 secs

IPLE 3

Further examples of compositions according to the present invention:

Pluriol PE6200

Hydrogen peroxide (as 27.5% by weight, solution in water) 16.000 pbw

Pluriol PE6100

Hydrogen peroxide (as 27.5% by weight, solution in water) 4.000 pbw

Propylene glycol

Disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate 55.000 pbw

Water to

Pluriol PE6200

Hydrogen peroxide (as 27.5% by weight, solution in water) 14.000 pbw

Triton CF32

Hydrogen peroxide (as 27.5% by weight, solution in water) 6.000 pbw

Propylene glycol

Disodium dihydrogen phosphate 55.000 pbw

Phosphoric acid to

Water to

Ethylen CPG 660

Hydrogen peroxide (as 35% by weight, solution in water) 20.000 pbw

Sodium xylene sulphonate (as 30% by weight, solution in water) 28.600 pbw

Disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate 7.000 pbw

Water to

IPLE 4

Hydrogen peroxide (as 35% by weight, solution in water) 100 pbw

generate washing solutions of varying pH. The rinsing solution contained a fixed level of 100 ppm non-ionic surfactant (Ethylen CPG 660) as rinse aid. The results are as follows:

	pH	Mean LDR
Rinse aid alone (60/80)	10	4.8
Rinse aid alone (50/60)	10	1.46
Rinse aid + 20 ppm $\text{KVO}_2$	7	1.88
	9	4.13
	11	4.73

This shows the improved sanitising achieved when the rinsing process according to the present invention is carried out following an alkaline wash. In all cases, destaining may be assessed visually.

In the Examples given above:

Ethylen CPG 660 (Diamond Shamrock) is a propoxylated Pluriol PE6200 and PE6100 (BASF) are block copolymers of the Pluronic type. Triton CF32 (Rohm & Haas) is an amine polyglycol condensate.

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JS

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Claims

1. A sanitising/destaining/rinsing process for use in a spray washing machine characterised in that it comprises using a peroxy compound in rinse water.
2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein a surfactant is also used in rinse water.
3. A process as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the use of the peroxy compound follows an alkaline wash.
4. A process as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3 wherein the peroxy compound is hydrogen peroxide.
5. A process as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein sufficient peroxy compound is used to provide up to 500 ppm available oxygen.
6. A process as claimed in claim 5 wherein sufficient peroxy compound is used to provide up to 50 ppm available oxygen.
7. A process as claimed in claim 6 wherein sufficient peroxy compound is used to provide about 20 ppm available oxygen.
8. An aqueous sanitising/destaining/rinsing composition characterised in that it comprises a peroxy compound and a surfactant suitable for use in a rinse aid.
9. A composition as claimed in claim 8 wherein sufficient peroxy compound to provide up to 201 available oxygen is present and/or up to 601 w/w surfactant is present.
10. A composition as claimed in claim 9 wherein sufficient peroxy compound to provide from 1 to 101 available oxygen is present and/or from 10 to 501 w/w surfactant is present.
11. A composition as claimed in claim 10 wherein sufficient peroxy compound to provide about 51 available oxygen is present and/or about 201 w/w surfactant is present.
12. A composition as claimed in any of claims 8 to 11 wherein a stabilizer and/or a solubilizer is/are present.
13. An in-use sanitising/destaining/rinsing solution characterised in that it comprises a composition as claimed in any of claims 8 to 12 diluted with water to provide up to 500 ppm available oxygen and/or up to 500 ppm surfactant.
14. A solution as claimed in claim 13 wherein about 20 ppm available oxygen and/or about 75 ppm surfactant is/are provided.
15. The use of a peroxy compound as a sanitising/destaining/rinsing agent in rinse water of a spray washing machine.

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"surfactant is present.